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Are you
Sewing THIS
Coffee?
If not!
Why not?

VICTOR COFFEE WILL CHEER-UP
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The leading
America's Oldest Coffee House,
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The Specter Of Goruckpoor

By M. QUAD

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The garrison of Goruckpoor, in the province of Oude, India, in the year 1862 consisted of 4,000 men, and about half of these were split up into small detachments and stationed here and there in the north to keep order among the hillmen and punish raiding dacoits. Dacoits are bands of robbers under command of a chief who holds a religious influence over them, and they are yet the pests of India along the foothills of the Himalayas. They are daring men and hard fighters, and very few British soldiers who fall into their hands are spared.

We were in the midst of what seemed to be peace when the government dispatched a large train of treasure and military supplies from Goruckpoor for Ghorka. Colonel Kemble, who had been ordered to take command of the garrison at the latter place, being just back from a year's leave of absence in England, was escorted by 250 cavalrymen. The route for the train consisted of the pastures, where it rested for a day and then moved on. In a defile fifteen miles to the north of us it was ambushed by over a thousand dacoits and suffered a severe loss. There was not only a heavy loss in killed and wounded, but the treasure and a portion of the supplies were captured and run off by the dacoits.

The remnant of the train returned to us and went into camp until reinforcements could come up, and the bullet-headed, tyrannical Colonel Kemble, whose obstinacy and recklessness had brought about the disaster, proceeded to make it red hot for everybody. It was a well populated country, with hundreds of loyal natives to be picked up, but the colonel proceeded to look upon each and every one as guilty of having had a hand in the attack on the train. More than a score were shot or hanged offhand, while many were whipped at the post or ordered out of the district. It was a reign of terror for three weeks, and the end was a fitting one.

My own detachment one day brought in a mere boy whom we had found cowering in a thicket. The colonel bulldozed and browbeat him and finally ordered his execution on the ground that he was a spy. It was only when he knew that he must die that the young fellow braced up and showed

his courage, and as he was being led away to execution he said to the colonel:

"Sahib Colonel, I am innocent, and you will be punished for my death. You may shoot me and bury my body, but my spirit will follow you to the grave."

Half an hour later he was dead, but he was the last one to be executed. At midnight that night the colonel called the sentinel into his tent, and with white face and trembling voice and the perspiration standing out on his forehead, he said:

"Man, do you see that boy sitting on the chest?"

"I see nobody, sir," replied the sentinel.

"He is there, I tell you! He followed me to mess and back, and he has been here in plain sight all the evening. Take him away!"

"But there wasn't anybody here, sir."

"And there wasn't," the sentinel called in two officers, who looked and searched in vain and assured Colonel Kemble that no boy was present. He tried to turn it off with a laugh, but in less than twenty-four hours every man in camp knew that the colonel was haunted by a specter. He made a brave effort to bluff it out, but it was useless. The specter followed at his heels by day and sat by his bedside at night, and in a week the strong, aggressive man was becoming a mental wreck. He turned to us for pity and sympathy, but we had little to give. He had been brutal and without mercy in his vengeance.

The surgeon looked upon the case at first as some disorder of the brain, but later on acknowledged that it was something beyond his medicine. No one else could see the specter. The colonel would say that it sat beside him or stood in the door, but there was nothing for the eyes to rest upon. He would draw his sword and cut and slash and thrust at the specter, but he could not harm it. By the surgeon's advice the colonel returned to Goruckpoor. It was reported as a case of breaking down over mental anxiety, but hundreds of people came to know better. The specter followed him back, followed him to the house of a friend, sat with him through every night and dozed at his heels through every hour of the day. He could no more shake it off than he could change the color of his eyes. He made the greatest sort of fight, knowing that his future career was at stake, and at length all men came to pity him—pity him and avoid him as one accursed. He was medicinally treated, given brief furloughs and every effort made to build him up, but at the end of eight months, every day and every night of which had been a terror to him, he ended by blowing out his brains.

Was it a case of a man haunted by a spirit seeking revenge? It was not so reported officially, but from first to last and from the highest to the lowest, and this includes two surgeons, it was fully and firmly believed that it was, and the uncanny affair had a great influence over other officers in their future treatment of the natives.

Luminescent Illumination.

There are several substances that become luminescent after long exposure to the rays of the sun, although none of them emits a brilliant light. It is believed that this luminescence could be greatly increased if the problem were investigated with as much care as that given to the development of the incandescent gas mantle. It has been suggested that if a luminescent paint were spread on buildings exposed to brilliant sunshine they would give off stored sunlight during the night and thus preserve one element of the radiant energy of the sun. One authority remarks, "The general use of such a paint would enable the more powerful methods of artificial illumination to be limited to special locations and confine the use of existing systems to indoor service and to spots where little daylight penetrates."—Washington Star.

The Word "Derrick"

The word "derrick" for a machine used to lift heavy weights is curiously derived from a London hangman in the beginning of the seventeenth century whose name was Theodoric and who is often mentioned in old plays. "He rides circuit with the devil, and Derrick must be his host and Tyburne the inn at which he will light" occurs in "The Bellman of London," published in 1610. The name thus corrupted came afterward to be applied by an easy transition to the gallows and later still to any frame or contrivance resembling it in shape.

No One to Do It.

"You say you have three small children. Can't you find work?" The man with the three dazed beard and the ragged trousers wiped away a tear.

"Ails, mum," he said, "it wouldn't be any good. They ain't old enough to work yet."

Life's Dream.

Life is but a light dream, which soon vanishes. To live is to suffer. The sincere man struggles incessantly to gain the victory over himself.—Napoleon.

BRANDEIS PUT "ON TRIAL"

Clifford Thorne Charges
Him with Infidelity

AND BREACH OF FAITH IN ONE CASE

The Western Rate Case Is
Aired in Detail

Washington, Feb. 10.—Inquiry into the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston to fill the vacancy on the supreme court bench caused by the death of Justice Lamar, was begun yesterday before a sub-committee of the Senate judiciary committee.

A number of witnesses, all protestants against Mr. Brandeis' nomination, were on hand ready to testify.

The committee later will consider numerous petitions from individuals and organizations, urging confirmation, which are before it.

Because of the widespread interest in the nomination, the committee decided to hold public sessions. So far as known it is the first instance in which such a nomination has been inquired into except behind closed doors.

Witnesses summoned to testify included Clifford Thorne of the Iowa railroad commission; S. W. Winslow, president United States Machinery company; P. J. Leamon, James J. Storrow and C. W. Baron, Boston; Thomas C. Spelling, New York; Joseph M. Teal, Portland, Ore.; and Lieutenant Governor John M. Eshelman, California.

Mr. Thorne was the first witness. He told of his connection with shippers and state railroad commissioners' organizations opposing increases in freight rates to the eastern roads before the interstate commerce commission in 1910 and 1913. He said that he was first asked to participate in the 1913 case by Mr. Brandeis. Thorne declined but later agreed when Henry Martin of Kansas withdrew from the case to become vice governor of the Philippines.

The interstate commerce commission, he said, indicated the fundamental question to be determined was:

"Are the railroads entitled to more revenue, and if so, where shall the revenue be secured?"

Then Mr. Thorne stated that his appearance before the commission was not at his own instance but at the request of Chairman Chilton.

"At the outset two facts stand out, it appears to me," Mr. Thorne declared. "In the first place I believe the nominee before this committee was guilty of infidelity of breach of faith and of unprofessional conduct in connection with one of the greatest cases of this generation."

In the second place, in open court hearings, while acting as special counsel, Mr. Brandeis committed himself to the proposition that net return of 7 1/2 per cent above all expenses, all interest on debts, on capital stock of railroads, was inadequate, or to use his own words, negligible. This had been held adequate by the commission in 1910.

Mr. Brandeis and Mr. Thorne participated in cross examination of railroad witnesses and their relations "were most friendly."

"When he first received a copy of Mr. Brandeis' brief summing up the case, Mr. Thorne said he was surprised to find nothing in it about adequacy of rates. He asked Brandeis what his position was to be and the latter responded he believed some of the roads were not earning enough money and he thought conditions were unsatisfactory in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana."

"At the opening of Mr. Brandeis' oral argument he made this statement," began Mr. Thomas, reading from the record:

"On the whole the net income and net operating revenue in official classification territory are smaller than are consistent with their prosperity and the welfare of the public and conditions are bad in central association territory and also on other roads because of the central association scales."

"I was simply dumfounded by the statement," declared Thorne. "For four years the railroad men have been fighting to establish that before the rate of return was established by the interstate commerce commission, they had carried on a nationwide propaganda in newspapers, magazines, speeches and every conceivable manner; I am not saying dishonestly."

"I was dumfounded to hear at the conclusion of this great case, involving \$30,000,000 annually, interest on a billion dollars—if you adopt the standard of the railroad men, the greatest case ever tried before a human tribunal since the dawn of civilization—to hear counsel concede the very point at issue at the time the case was set down for argument."

Possible Score for Brandeis.

At the beginning of the hearing, the sub-committee voted down a proposal to have the full committee hear the case. That was regarded by some as a first victory for Mr. Brandeis, on the ground that the sub-committee was favorable and the full committee hostile. The full committee, however, will act on the sub-committee's report and senators who are not on one side or the other professed to see no particular significance in the action.

Villa the Fugitive.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 10.—Francisco Villa and his band have been driven out of Cuernavaca, Nido, western Chihuahua and are moving eastward, according to official reports received yesterday. General Gavira, commandant at Juarez, reports that Villa has caused the execution of women accused as spies have been denied.

CAN'T FIND DANDRUFF

Every bit of dandruff disappears after one or two applications of Dandruffine rubbed well into the scalp with finger tips. Get a 25-cent bottle of Dandruffine at any drug store and save your hair. After a few applications you can't find a particle of dandruff or any falling hair, and the scalp will never itch.—Adv.

OUCH! LAME BACK— RUB LUMBAGO OR BACKACHE AWAY

Rub Pain Right Out with Small Trial
Bottle of Old "St. Jacob's Oil"

Kidneys caused back-ache? No! They have no nerves, therefore cannot cause pain. Listen! Your backache is caused by lumbago, sciatica or a strain, and the quickest relief is soothing, penetrating "St. Jacob's Oil." Rub it right on your painful back, and instantly the soreness, stiffness and lameness disappears. Don't stay crippled! Get a small trial bottle of "St. Jacob's Oil" from your druggist and liberally. A moment after it is applied you'll wonder what became of the backache or lumbago pain. Rub old, honest "St. Jacob's Oil" whenever you have sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism or sprains, as it is absolutely harmless and doesn't burn the skin.—Adv.

STARVING TEUTONS IS NOT SUCCESS

According to Reports from Vienna Economic Conditions are Declared to Be Satisfactory—Cessation of Imports Called a Blessing.

Vienna, Feb. 10.—Economic conditions in Austria-Hungary, Germany, Bulgaria and Turkey are described as satisfactory in a number of reviews of the year appearing in the Austrian press. Articles on the subject keep the war in mind, naturally, and whatever is said has the intention of the entente to starve the central powers into submission as a background.

All writers agree in professing that the almost total cessation of import, due to Great Britain's attitude on contraband, has been a blessing in disguise for the central powers, though most annoying at times. Unable to import from overseas markets that formerly had come from abroad, Austria-Hungary and Germany, the writers point out, mobilized economically shortly after the outbreak of the war. The utilization of home resources and the prevention of waste, and later the partial withdrawal from general consumption of goods and materials needed to carry on the war, made the two empires economically self-contained. Science contributed much to this. The result was that while the entente bought in foreign countries, the central powers, unable to do so, kept the money which otherwise would have gone out of the countries. To-day the population of the two empires has become accustomed to the frugality and self-denials which conditions imposed and those who judge the situation psychologically assert that the degree of asceticism which has been fostered in this manner has become an important causal agent of military spirit and strength.

The economic schemes which the war forced upon central Europe is not without its novel and interesting features. In the first place the theory that money was likely to be the biggest factor in a modern war has been exploded, say the writers. It has been proven that the capacity to resist economically is more important, a condition which presupposed both the availability of raw material and a good industrial organization. Germany, it is pointed out, possessed the latter to a high degree, and, ably supported by its scientists, the empire was in a position not only to obtain maximum results from its resources and stores, but to augment them, principally by the aid of its well-developed chemistry and physical sciences. Austria-Hungary followed suit, so that at the beginning of the year 1915 most channels leading to economic waste had been shut.

One of the most disquieting problems was that of metals for military purposes, notably copper, tin, and nickel. The metals were needed in large quantities; copper for the guide-fingers of the artillery projectiles, and copper and tin together, in the form of brass for shrapnel heads and rifle cartridges, while nickel was required for the shells or mantels of rifle bullets. Iron and steel were available in unlimited quantities. Much copper, tin, brass and nickel were during the summer turned over for use of the armies by the population. Thousands of tons were unearthed in the "metal campaigns." These are still going on, but with the taking of Serbia, and the opening of the road to Turkey, copper and tin are now no longer on the list of worries. Copper is produced in considerable quantities in Serbia, Bulgaria and Turkey. As for nickel, the latter country also producing tin.

Chemicals and other substances needed for the manufacture of explosives have never been really scarce. This is especially true of cotton, one of the principal ingredients in tri-nitrocellulose explosives, of which gun cotton is the best known. It is considered likely that the costly methods in which some of the chemicals were won, from the nitrogen of the air, for instance, will be replaced as soon as transport conditions from Anatolia have become normal. In that part of Ottoman empire many of the elements needed in pyro-technic chemistry are found.

The food question, by reason of its magnitude, required much thought and attention, the articles say. It affected the entire population. No precedents were available. Mistakes were made, but in the end satisfactory results were obtained. Supplies were husbanded by restricting consumption, and speculation and "price driving" were prevented by fixing maximum rates for some articles, and making the "handling of necessities and commodities for profit" illegal and punishable with heavy fines and imprisonment.

War loans were made with little difficulty, say the reviews. The fact that little of the money so raised by the central powers governments went out of the country is largely responsible for this. Had Austria-Hungary and Germany been able to buy abroad, they might be in a difficult position to-day, especially since an unrestricted, or partly restricted import would in no wise have been counteracted by export. With nearly 12,000,000 men under arms, Germany and Austria-Hungary industries could not hope to supply their foreign purchasers in a measure great enough to maintain the balance of export and import of normal times. Imports, therefore, it is said, would have caused detri-

"T.R." G. O. P. WHITE HOPE

Only Man, Says Lyon, Who
Can Beat Wilson

NO DESIRE TO FORCE NOMINATION

Republican States Must Accept Him First, He Declares

Washington, Feb. 10.—Another messenger has gone forth from Oyster Bay. He is General Cecil A. Lyon—once Colonel Lyon—Progressive national committeeman of Texas, intimate personal friend of Colonel Roosevelt and according to his Democratic friends the "most patriotic Republican in Texas."

Just what the former president is going to do, General Lyon would not say, but he let it be known that should the nomination come to the colonel from the delegates of states that are nominally Republican he would accept.

"Roosevelt," he says, "is the only man who will have a cinch to beat Wilson." "But I have no desire," he continued, "and it is believed in this he reflects the colonel's views, 'as one of his friends to force his nomination. If I were a delegate to the Republican national convention I would vote against his nomination unless his nomination is sought by the states which will cast Republican electoral votes."

Turning to Mr. Justice Hughes the Texan continued:

"Hughes is a good man if he would run, if what he stands for suits us, but we don't know his attitude on preparedness, tariff or protection to American lives and property abroad and I can't see how any thinking man will support any man whose views are not clearly defined on those subjects."

General Lyon says since Oct. 15 he has visited every state in the union and the sentiment everywhere is strong for Roosevelt. As a result of his travels he is convinced that if the Republicans want to win next November they had better nominate Roosevelt.

General Lyon would not admit that an organized movement is afoot, by publicity and other means, to force the nomination of the former president at Chicago, but he seemed "very hopeful" and appeared satisfied that by June 7 the demand for Colonel Roosevelt will be coming from those states which cast Republican electoral votes.

mental financial drains. As one of the writers says:

"England did us a great favor in cutting off our avenues of trade."

Fully 85 per cent of the war loans have remained in the two countries. The money has been spent for war material turned out in the home plants and most of it has been paid out in wages. Rich and poor alike have subscribed to the war loans. The savings bank subscriptions and participation of working people show that the war loans keep more or less the same money in circulation. The surest barometer of leakage is the conversion of commercial securities, it is asserted, and this, while increasing a little with each successive loan, has nevertheless been slight.

The relation of war loans to present economic conditions of the central powers is likened to the first example one finds in textbooks on national economy, the case of the fisherman exchanging part of his catch for part of the food produced by the tiller of the soil. The example seems to fit with the exception that the fish in this case is not property but merely a loan, the interest of which the soil tiller must later pay if the capital can not be retained from war indemnities.

Wages in Germany and Austria-Hungary have gone up two and three fold. This is due in the main to the fact that labor is scarce, and living on an average of 75 per cent more expensive. On the other hand, the employment at skilled labor of unskilled men and women has made production more costly in many cases. One of the results of this is that as the lot of the working classes has been improved, as it undoubtedly has, the wealthy have seen their incomes dwindle. Wars on a large scale, says one of the writers, have always been great economic levelers, because the demands made upon all are of almost the same character. Society retraces its steps towards that primeval state in which the defense of the interests of the tribe assumed personal prerogative and privilege, a law which to-day is sending scores of would-be monopolists of food stuffs and the like into the German and Austro-Hungarian penitentiaries.

Much comfort is derived from the fact that the debacle of Serbia has made the foodstuffs of Rumania, the Balkan and the Ottoman empire accessible. It is expected that the export to those countries, which the central powers are fully able to meet, will pay for the food and other supplies bought there. Economic loss will not ensue, on the contrary, the new conditions will favor certain industries which have lain almost idle, and will thus contribute to the ability to carry on the war.

THEY REFUSE TO EAT

At periods in most children's lives they fail to relish their meals and refuse to eat even the delicacies prepared to tempt their appetites. They lack ambition, and growth seems impeded, which causes anxiety and worry.

To compel them to eat is a grave mistake, because nutrition is impaired. Healthful exercise in fresh air and sunshine is important, but equally important is a spoonful of Scott's Emulsion three times a day to feed the tissues and furnish food-energy to improve their blood, aid nutrition and sharpen their appetites.

The highly concentrated medicinal food in Scott's Emulsion supplies the very elements children need to build up their strength. They relish Scott's—it is free from alcohol.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.

"They Stop the Tickle" BRIGGS' Mentholated Hoarhound COUGH DROPS



A SURE AND QUICK RELIEF
for hoarseness and throat irritations,
pleasant to the taste and wonderfully effective.
Soothes the throat and gives immediate relief. Everywhere 5 cents.
C. A. Briggs Confectionery Co., Cambridge, Mass.

Topics of the Home and Household.

When making fruit pies put in the sugar when the dish is half full and dot on top. If you add the sugar last the pastry will be heavy.

To remove vaseline stains from linen, soak the stains a few minutes in wood alcohol, rubbing them with the hand. Then boil the article in hot soapsuds.

Save the good parts of a worn-out table pad (or silence cloth) for draining dishes. It absorbs water readily, and is soft enough to prevent breaking.

New waists made by made from old by washing faded summer shirtwaists and tub dresses in boiling cream of tartar water, which will take out all color and leave them perfectly white.

To cleanse corsets take some warm suds to which a few drops of ammonia have been added. Spread the corset on a flat table, taking out the laces but not the bones and steels. Scrub with a clean brush and hot suds, then rinse quickly in clear warm water. Lay flat on a board in the sun or near the fire, so that it may dry quickly. Do not iron.

Buttered Apples—Choose medium sized fruit, peel and core, but do not slice. Cut rounds of stale bread about half an inch thick, and a little larger than the apples and butter them freely. Place an apple on each, fill up the center with sugar and put a heaping teaspoonful of butter on top. Stand them all on a greased baking tin, and put in a moderate oven; in the course of 15 minutes re-fill the holes with sugar and a flavoring of cinnamon, putting another piece of butter on the top. Then bake for another 15 minutes or until the apples are done; the exact time depends upon the quality of the fruit. Lift carefully to a hot dish and send to table, squeezing a few drops of lemon juice over each.

Rubber Plant's Winter Cure.

Rubber plants need a sun bath every day. Their feet should be kept damp, but not wet. The leaves should be washed twice a week in good soapsuds and rinsed in clear water.

When the pot gets too full of roots re-pot the plant. Also give it a dose of diluted ammonia occasionally.

With regard to the housewife's potted plants generally, Uncle Sam says she should chase the woolly white mealy bugs and the little red ants away from them with a toothpick. She may drown the red spider with a squirt gun. If the bugs and spiders shatter your preparedness program you are advised to cut the plants off within an inch of their lives and throw the cuttings away. The plants will grow again.

The green fly, which is not so green as it looks, won't bother your plants if you keep them well bathed and fed.

Monday Helps.

If the baby is lonesome or fussy, tie a mirror where she can see herself. She will be interested in her companion. Fasten her pot to the carriage with a long string. If they accidentally fall, or if she throws them away, they can't go far, and she will soon be playing with them again.

Soak the clothes over night in warm soapy water. In the morning put them through the wringer; rub well with soap and drop in the boiler of cold water. Add one-third cup of kerosene, a small lump of washing soda and one-half bar soap. Turn over and punch down occasionally. When sufficiently soiled, turn into the tub and rub. The dirt comes out like magic. Rinse through two waters. Rub them slightly through the rinsing waters to be sure the kerosene suds is well out. They will be beautifully white. For fine and delicate white clothes use a tablespoonful of powdered borax instead of the kerosene.

If all the soap dishes are dropped into the boiler they will be nice and clean without any labor, and the soap will be used to a good advantage.

Once in two months separate the wicks from the burners and drop them in the boiler after you finish washing. In about 10 or 15 minutes take them out and clean them with an old tooth brush, rinse and dry. Lay the wicks straight to keep their shape. They will be white and pliable. Then fill the lamps with suds (not too hot) and let stand a while until all discolorings have vanished. Drain, wipe out and refill with kerosene, adding a teaspoonful of salt to each lamp. Lamps treated this way give a beautiful bright light, and there is no fear of an explosion.

Recipes for Fig Goodies.

Fig Jam with Whole Ginger—Wash one pound of figs, cut them into quarters and put them into a saucepan with one pint of cold water. Boil slowly for two hours, and pour into a dish to get quite cold. Take four pounds of apples, wash them, cut them into rough pieces, put them into a clean saucepan with five cups of water, boil gently for one and a half hours, pour through a hot jelly bag, and let it drain without pressure. There should be four cupsful of juice. Put this with four pounds of sugar into a clean pan, and when the sugar is quite dissolved, add the figs, which should be quite cold. Boil the whole till it sets, and add some small pieces of whole ginger.

Fig Roly-Poly Pudding—Rub into one

RID STOMACH OF GASES, SOURNESS, AND INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapiesin" Ends All Stomach
Distress in Five Min-
utes

You don't want a slow remedy when your stomach is bad—or an uncertain one—or a harmful one—your stomach is too valuable; you mustn't injure it with drastic drugs.

Pape's Diapiesin is noted for its speed in giving relief; its harmlessness; its certain, unfailing action in regulating sick, sour, gassy stomachs. Its millions of cures in indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis and other stomach trouble has made it famous the world over. Keep this perfect stomach doctor in your home—keep it handy—get a large fifty-cent case from any drug store and then, if anyone should eat something which doesn't agree with them; if what they eat lays like lead, ferments and sours and forms gas; causes headache, dizziness and nausea; eructations of acid and undigested food—remember as soon as Pape's Diapiesin comes in contact with the stomach all such distress vanishes. Its promptness, certainty and ease in overcoming the worst stomach disorders is a revelation to those who try it.—Adv.

pound of sifted flour a quarter pound of finely chopped suet. Add one heaping teaspoonful of sugar, and one teaspoonful of baking powder; make into a stiff paste with a little cold water, roll out and fit into a buttered pudding basin. Let the edges hang over. Put into the lined dish a layer of fig jam, cover with a layer of paste, and so on till the dish is full. Cover the last layer of jam with the overhanging paste, protect with a buttered paper, steam for three hours.

Fig and Nut Blocks—Chop very fine half a pound of figs and a half pound of dates and seeded raisins, and pack them into a small mould. Chop fine two cupsful of nutmeats and pack them into a mould. Turn out; cut thin slices of the fruit paste and thin slices of the nut paste; put one slice of the fruit paste between two slices of nut paste and cut into small square blocks.

Compote of Figs—Wash and dry one pound of good figs and arrange them on a pretty dish. Boil two cupsful of water with half a cupful of sugar till very thick, then add strained juice of one lemon. Pour over the figs and allow to get quite cold. Garnish with whipped and sweetened cream flavored to taste pressing it through a forcing bag and rose tube.

To Preserve Figs—Lay the figs in cold water for 24 hours, then simmer till tender. Make a syrup of the weight of the fruit in lump sugar, the thinly cut peel of one lemon, a little ground ginger, and half a pint of water; boil the figs in it, mixing all together.

Fig Pudding—Chop half a pound of figs rather fine and put them in a saucepan, with one cupful of milk, to stew for quarter of an hour. Put into a basin one cupful of breadcrumbs, half a cupful of flour, a quarter of a pound of finely chopped suet, a quarter pound of sugar, and a little grated nutmeg, mixing well.

Add the figs and the milk, then beat up two eggs well and add them, mixing all together. Then add one teaspoonful of baking powder, mixing it into the mixture. Butter a pudding dish well, and pour the pudding in; cover with a buttered paper; place in a steamer and steam for two hours. Turn out and serve with sweet sauce.

Fig Cake—Cream one cupful of butter with two cupsful of sugar, then add four well-beaten eggs, very gradually, heating them well into the mixture. Add three cupsful of flour, sifted with two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, mix it into mixture of ground cinnamon, one teaspoonful of allspice, a little grated nutmeg, and one cupful of milk. Chop fine half a pound of figs and two cupsful of seeded raisins; add to the mixture, mixing all well together. Pour into a well-buttered and floured cake tin, and bake in a moderate oven for two hours.

Dorothy Dexter.

Safe Home Remedy for Skin-Troubles

Eczema, ringworm, and other itching, burning skin eruptions are so easily made worse by improper treatment that one has to be very careful. There is one method, however, that you need never hesitate to use, even on a baby's tender skin—that is the Resinol treatment. Resinol is the prescription of a Baltimore doctor, put up in the form of resinol ointment and resinol soap. This proved so remarkably successful, that thousands of other physicians have prescribed it constantly for over twenty years.

Generally resinol stops itching at once, and heals the eruption quickly and at little cost. Resinol ointment and resinol soap can be bought at any druggist's.

Resinol Soap is not only unusually cleansing and softening, but its regular use gives to the skin and hair that natural beauty of perfect health which cosmetics can only imitate.

SALT RHEUM IN WATER BLISTERS

On Hands. Red and Rough. Would